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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 9 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed from 16 to 31 August 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-50964 (E) 140909 140909

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Annex to the identical letters dated 9 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 16 to 31 August 2009, inclusive

Air violations

On 17 August 2009:

- Between 0630 and 1500 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and flying north as far as Baalbek. It circled over the areas of Riyaq and Baalbek and left over Kafr Killa.

On 18 August 2009:

- Between 0720 and 1945 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.

On 19 August 2009:

- Between 1027 and 1200 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Kafr Killa and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.

On 20 August 2009:

- Between 0605 and 1520 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and flew north, circling over the South before leaving over Naqurah.

- Between 0655 and 2330 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and flew north, circling over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.

On 22 August 2009:

- At 1355 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and flew north as far as Jazzin, circling over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0110 hours on 23 August 2009.

On 24 August 2009:

- At 0805 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0305 hours on 25 August 2009.

On 25 August 2009:

- Between 1035 and 1145 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over the occupied Shab'a Farms and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.

– Between 1150 and 1225 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Rumaysh and flew north, circling over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.

On 26 August 2009:

– Between 0705 and 2000 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and flew north, circling over the South before leaving over Rumaysh.

On 27 August 2009:

– Between 0810 and 1530 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and circled over Beirut and the South before leaving over Naqurah.

On 28 August 2009:

– Between 1555 and 1908 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and flew north as far as the region east of Sidon, circling over the South before leaving over Kafr Killa.

On 29 August 2009:

– Between 0710 and 1305 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Alma al-Sha'b and flew north as far as Nabatiyah, circling over the South before leaving over Naqurah.

On 31 August 2009:

– Between 0720 and 1630 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It entered over Naqurah and flew north, circling over the South before leaving over Naqurah.

– Between 1033 and 1130 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They entered over Kafr Killa and flew north, circling over all regions of Lebanon before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.

Sea violations

On 16 August 2009:

– At 2335 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat in the open sea within occupied Palestinian territorial waters off Ra's Naqurah directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five seconds.

On 18 August 2009:

– At 0315 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position at Ra's Naqurah, directed a searchlight for five seconds some 50 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters in the direction of buoy No. 3.

On 20 August 2009:

– At 0025 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat in the open sea within occupied Palestinian territorial waters directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for five seconds.

- At 0055 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat directed a searchlight for five seconds some 500 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters in the direction of buoy No. 4.

- At 0425 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat in the open sea within occupied Palestinian territorial waters directed a searchlight for five seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.

On 24 August 2009:

- At 0340 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat directed a searchlight for five seconds some 150 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters in the direction of a Lebanese fishing boat at buoy No. 6.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 16 August 2009:

- At 2000 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position in the Zar'it barracks, directed a searchlight for one minute towards Lebanese territory (Tarbikha gate-Marwahin triangle).

On 17 August 2009:

- Between 1600 and 1640 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, directed medium-weapons fire towards the outskirts of the position.

On 18 August 2009:

- At 2040 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position in the Zar'it barracks, directed a searchlight for five seconds towards Lebanese territory (Tarbikha gate).

On 24 August 2009:

- At 2330 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position on Jabal Nirat, directed a searchlight for four minutes towards Kafr Killa and the Lebanese Army position there.

On 28 August 2009:

- At 2110 hours, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer jeeps proceeded from the Misgav Am position to a position east of Markaba and directed a searchlight for 10 minutes towards Lebanese territory.

- At 2155 hours, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer jeeps proceeded from the Shaykh Abbad position to a position east of Markaba and directed a searchlight for five minutes towards Lebanese territory.

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Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 9 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel by air, sea and land during the month of August 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-50952 (E) 140909 140909

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Annex to the identical letters dated 9 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during August 2009

Air violations					*Land violations*					
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Total*	*Sea violations*	*Military acts of aggression*	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	*Total*	*Overall total*	*Previous month's violations*
				Crossing of territorial waters, and firing of automatic-weapons rounds, flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, launching of flare shells, dropping of artillery shells, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and display of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
13	**23**	**—**	**36**	**8**	**—**	**20**	**—**	**20**	**64**	**64**

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Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 11 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to actions undertaken recently by the Republic of Armenia in open defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental principles of international law.

According to mass media reports, early in September 2009 President Serzh Sargsyan of the Republic of Armenia visited the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The purpose of the visit was to participate in the events organized on the occasion of "independence day" of the subordinate separatist entity illegally established by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Simultaneously, Minister for Foreign Affairs Edward Nalbandian of the Republic of Armenia and accompanying high-ranking Armenian diplomats visited the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in the framework of the annual meeting of heads of diplomatic missions of Armenia.

In his welcoming address, President Sargsyan claimed that the subordinate separatist entity illegally established by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan is no less than "a full-fledged State ... that embodies the ideals of freedom, sovereignty and democracy ...". He assured all Armenians that "the peaceful resolution to the Nagorny Karabakh conflict will be first and foremost based on the consent and free will of the people of Artsakh". Against this background, the President of Armenia further recognized that "the Republic of Armenia and the entire Armenian nation have been and will continue to be Artsakh's sturdy supporters".

My Government considers the aforementioned visits to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and bellicose rhetoric as an open challenge to the ongoing efforts towards the soonest political settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

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In reality, Armenia undertook yet another attempt to justify its annexationist policy and mislead the international community by means of blatant distortion of facts as to the origin and essence of the ethnically constructed subordinate separatist entity which the world refused to recognize.

The ritualistic visit of the high-ranking officials and diplomats of Armenia to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan to commemorate the events, which became a starting point of large-scale war between the two States and caused incalculable human sufferings, testifies that Armenia fails to fulfil its most basic and compelling responsibilities and gives preference to escalation with unpredictable consequences.

It is no exaggeration to say that by taking care of the "free will" of the Nagorny Karabakh Armenians alone, while denying the rights of both the whole people of Azerbaijan and its forcibly displaced component, the Republic of Armenia pursues consistent policy based on disregard of international law and aimed at creating a mono-ethnic culture in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

It is essential to recall, in this regard, that the Security Council has consistently reaffirmed both the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory. It has also recognized that Nagorny Karabakh is part of Azerbaijan and has called on a number of occasions for immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from all the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Further, the General Assembly expressly reaffirmed in resolution 62/243 of 14 March 2008, entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan", continued respect and support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders as a basis for the settlement of the conflict.

In other words, it has been internationally recognized that Azerbaijani territories are under occupation and that Armenia has been actively involved in the creation and maintenance of that situation. The occupation by force of Nagorny Karabakh and its surrounding areas constitutes a flagrant breach by the Republic of Armenia of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Consequently, the international community declared the "independence" of the ethnically constructed entity in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan invalid. No action taken by Armenia, the occupying power, or by its subordinate separatist regime within the occupied territories can affect the pre-existing legal status of these territories, which thus remain Azerbaijani in international law.

The Republic of Armenia must realize that, for its own good and in the interests of lasting peace, stability and mutually beneficial cooperation in the region, there is no alternative other than solving the conflict based on respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of Azerbaijan. The Republic of Azerbaijan will never accept a solution compromising its territorial integrity, ignoring the rights of its people and legalizing the current status quo.

Today, more than ever before, joint and concrete actions are needed to effectively address the major threats and challenges that affect the basic elements of the international legal order, undermine the national unity and stability of States and regenerate disregard and contempt for human rights. We must categorically reject the gains of the use of force and ethnic cleansing, which are incompatible with the principles and ideals of peace, democracy, stability and friendly relations.

In this regard, Azerbaijan expects that Member States would convince Armenia to cease its destructive policies, to respect the generally accepted norms and principles of international law and to negotiate in good faith with a view to finding the soonest solution to the conflict.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 18, and of the Security Council.

Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 14 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On 11 September 2009 at 3:55 p.m., the Israeli army showered the outskirts of the town of Klaele in South Lebanon with around twelve 155-mm shells. Israel proclaimed that its shelling of the outskirts of Klaele came in response to the launching of two Grad missiles, calibre 122-mm, from the same area and on the same day.

Later in the evening, Israel directly interfered with the telephone network in South Lebanon. This Israeli action jammed the telephone signal in South Lebanon and disrupted the telecommunications in the concerned areas.

Immediately after the missile launch, the Lebanese Armed Forces and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) jointly started to investigate the incident to determine its perpetrators.

While the Lebanese Government condemned the missile launch and undertook to investigate the incident and to hold its perpetrators accountable, the violent and disproportionate Israeli action is a blatant and premeditated violation of the sovereignty of Lebanon and of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), and constitutes a flagrant breach of a previously set practice that any incident across the Blue Line should be dealt with through UNIFIL and without resorting to unilateral measures. Clearly, such an action cannot meet any of the requirements of self-defence as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations and must therefore be strongly condemned.

I wish to draw your kind attention to this irresponsible and reprehensible Israeli behaviour, which adds to other continuous Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), including daily overflights and incursions into Lebanese territory, in addition to the ongoing occupation of the northern part of al-Ghajar and of the Sheba'a farms and Kfar Shouba Hills, while reiterating Lebanon's firm commitment to said resolution 1701 (2006) and to the ongoing cooperation between the Lebanese Armed Forces and UNIFIL.

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I kindly request that the present letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative